

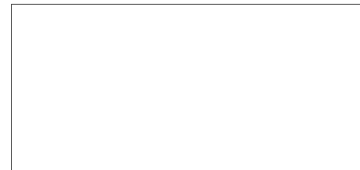


Director of
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National Intelligence Daily (Cable)

4 March 1982

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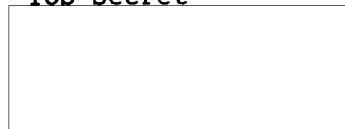
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CENTRAL AMERICA: Sandinista Repression

//Systematic efforts by the Sandinistas to eliminate most of the Miskito Indian presence along Nicaragua's northeastern border have caused a large-scale exodus to Honduras in recent weeks.

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Since December, the number of refugees at the Mocoron camp in Honduras has grown from about 200 to 6,000. Many Indians are still crossing into Honduras at points that the Nicaraguan Army does not control. The large influx is seriously straining the ability of international relief organizations to provide adequate food, housing, and medical attention.

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//Meanwhile, Sandinista efforts to move entire communities away from the border have led to the forced resettlement of about 8,500 Indians to camps in the Nicaraguan interior.

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at least 16 Indian villages--each consisting of from 15 to 110 buildings--have been either completely or partially destroyed since December along a 160-kilometer section of the border. Recent reports from refugees and US officials in Honduras suggest that the destruction is even more widespread.

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Comment: By removing the Indian population and destroying its villages, the Sandinistas intend to create a heavily patrolled buffer zone that will facilitate counterinsurgency operations along the border. These harsh measures also are aimed at denying anti-Sandinista bands located in Honduras support from disaffected Indian communities. Nevertheless, by swelling the ranks of the antiregime forces in Honduras and aggravating Indian hostility toward the Sandinistas, the Nicaraguan Government is ensuring that it will face an enduring problem in the East Coast region.

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USSR: Statements on SS-20 Deployments

The Chief of the Central Committee International Information Department, Leonid Zamyatin, has stated that Moscow has stopped deploying SS-20 missiles in the European USSR.

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Zamyatin told a West German disarmament seminar on Tuesday that no SS-20s have been deployed in that region since President Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in November. Yesterday, a French radiobroadcast--citing a Soviet source--claimed that Moscow may soon publicly offer an INF proposal to reduce its SS-20 force in the European USSR to the level of current French and British ballistic missiles with the intent of bypassing the US in INF negotiations.

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Comment: Zamyatin's statement could be a signal that the USSR is about to declare that it has already begun a unilateral moratorium on new construction starts for SS-20 bases in the European USSR. Brezhnev could surface such an initiative at the Soviet Trade Union Congress that opens in Moscow on 16 March.

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//The French radio report may be linked to a provision of Moscow's reduction formula tabled in Geneva in December. That proposal in effect equated Soviet "medium-range" systems that would remain in place in 1990 with a comparable number of French and British ballistic missiles and bombers.

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//The US Intelligence Community estimates that deployment of SS-20s is continuing.

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POLAND: Regime's Relations With the Church

Relations between Church and state remain stalemated despite efforts by leaders of the Church to promote a dialogue with the government. [redacted]

[redacted] recently told a US Embassy officer that the regime shows no real readiness to compromise. He claimed that the bishops, despite differences over wording, were all satisfied with the recent Episcopate communique calling for an end to martial law and the release of internees. [redacted]

The official interpreted recent attacks on the Church in media and difficulties with local officials over the removal of crosses from public buildings as nuisances. He said that the Church is urging the regime to allow Catholic lay organizations to resume their activities. [redacted]

In addition, the official reasserted the Church's position that any "realistic" plans for Poland's future had to include Solidarity. He revealed that a Church official had for the first time met recently with two of Lech Walesa's closest advisers. [redacted]

Comment: The regime sees little reason to heed Church pressures to end martial law and probably hopes the Church will be placated by concessions that guarantee its own activities. Although Church leaders are trying to establish some basis for talks between Walesa and the government, they appear unwilling to try to turn their vast moral authority into more tangible forms of political power. [redacted]

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GREECE-CYPRUS: Results of Papandreou's Trip

Prime Minister Papandreou on his visit to Cyprus last weekend reassured Greek Cypriots of Athens' support without agitating Ankara, and he apparently is trying to get the West Europeans to play a role in settling the dispute.

Papandreou reiterated that the Cyprus problem has top priority for Athens. He stressed his willingness to embark on an international "crusade," possibly including a broad-gauged international conference, if the UN-sponsored intercommunal talks degenerate. Papandreou made clear his pessimism about the chances of progress in the talks, but he cautioned that the Greek side has not yet given up on them.

In addition, Papandreou suggested that West German Social Democratic Party Chairman Brandt would be an ideal "catalyst" for achieving a settlement, and he chastised Greece's EC partners for not taking more active interest in the problem. He also singled out the UK for ignoring its treaty obligations as a guarantor of the island's integrity.

Ankara has not reacted to the visit. Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash has noted that Papandreou's remarks were "more moderate than expected."

Comment: Most of Papandreou's statements reflect old themes, but his interest in stimulating some sort of initiative by the Europeans is new. These comments appear to be another Greek effort to enlist the help of Western countries in the hope that they will compel Turkey to remove its troops from northern Cyprus. The Greeks have long held that only the Western allies, particularly the US and West Germany, have enough influence in Ankara to secure greater Turkish flexibility on Cyprus.

West European governments support the UN talks and would be reluctant to endorse an international conference because of Turkey's opposition to the idea and the possibility of Soviet involvement. Neither Brandt nor the EC countries seem prepared to play an active role in settling the dispute, but they might become more receptive if both Athens and Ankara were to give their consent.

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PANAMA: Shakeup in the National Guard

//The sudden retirement of National Guard Commander Florez yesterday clears the way for Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Paredes to control the guard as he prepares for his bid for the presidency in 1984. Paredes, a conservative and essentially pro-US, is an intelligent and popular leader. Florez assumed command following the death of General Torrijos last July and recognized that his tenure would be temporary.//

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Comment: //Although Paredes evidently forced Florez out, the shakeup does not appear to signal the start of a power struggle.//

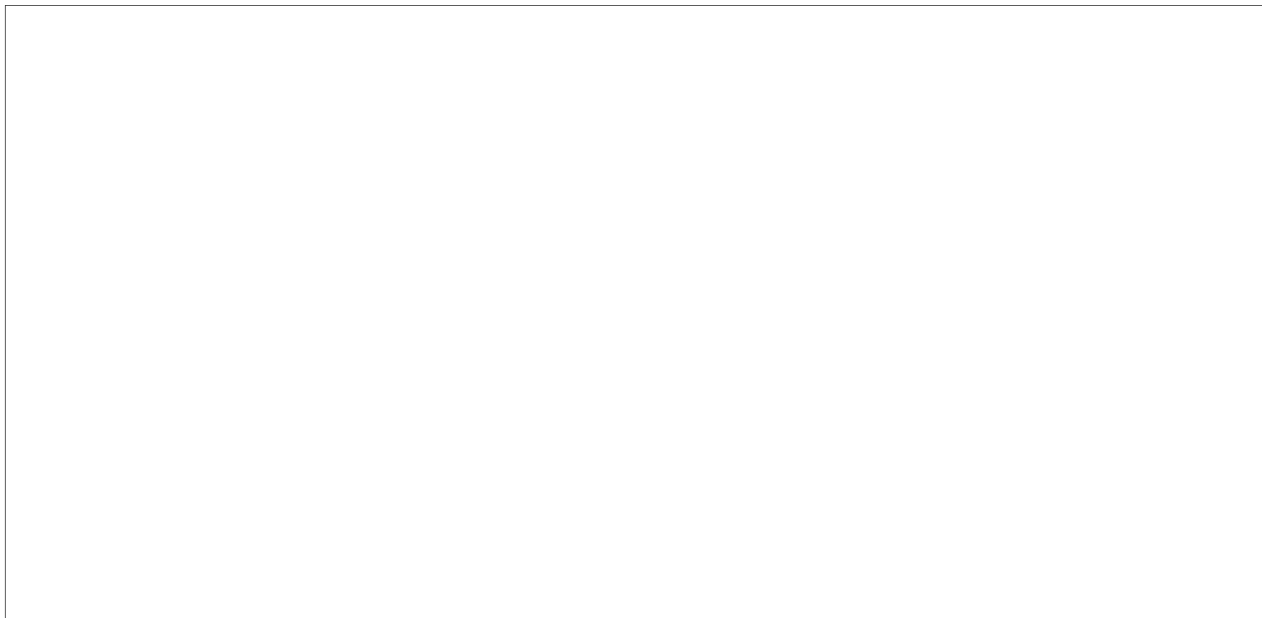
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EAST GERMANY - USSR: Participation in Gas Pipeline Project

East Germany has announced that it will build two of the Soviet segments of the new pipeline that will carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. [redacted] it will send to the USSR as many as 8,000 skilled workers. The Soviets reportedly secured East German agreement to help on the project only after threatening to cut gas deliveries. [redacted]

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Comment: A threat to reduce gas deliveries would be credible in light of Moscow's tough negotiating stance with East Germany on other bilateral economic issues during the past year. East Berlin can ill afford the loss of skilled labor and apparently is reluctant to participate because of unsatisfactory experiences on similar projects in the USSR. Although the East Germans may receive some hard goods in compensation, they evidently will not get additional supplies of gas. [redacted]

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ANGOLA-US: Dos Santos Discusses Relations

//President dos Santos [redacted]
[redacted] is pleased that contacts have begun between his government and the US and that he wants normalize relations. He confirmed the presence in Angola of approximately 20,000 Cuban troops, but added that Luanda cannot accept Washington's "preconditions" of Cuban troop withdrawal; he said that the US also should discuss this issue with Havana. In addition, dos Santos implied that the ruling Popular Movement might consider negotiating with the insurgent National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The President stated, however, that UNITA leader Savimbi could not be included in a reconciliation.// [redacted]

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Comment: Dos Santos's remarks are consistent with his government's established positions. The Popular Movement remains divided, however, on the Soviet and Cuban presence and negotiations with Savimbi. As a result, the President will have to be careful that his policies do not upset the tenuous balance among ideological and racial factions in the government and the military. [redacted]

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MOROCCO-OAU: Polisario Membership Issue

The walkout by Morocco and 18 other countries from the recent OAU ministerial conference in Addis Ababa has effectively postponed the question of membership for the Polisario Front until the next OAU summit this summer. Morocco initiated the boycott after the conference chairman seated a delegation representing the Polisario. Most of the countries that walked out maintain that the Polisario's government-in-exile is not a sovereign state and that the referendum procedures adopted at earlier OAU meetings should be used. [REDACTED]

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Comment: Support for Morocco may dissipate between now and the next summit scheduled for August in Libya. Some of those who walked out did so primarily because of procedural objections to the seating of the Polisario, and they may abandon Morocco if it is inflexible in dealing with OAU mediation efforts. Rabat may at some point temporarily withdraw from the OAU, which almost certainly would end OAU mediation. [REDACTED]

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SOUTH AFRICA: Ruling Party Rebels Ousted

The parliamentary caucus of the ruling National Party yesterday expelled Andries Treurnicht and 15 other rightwing members who oppose Prime Minister Botha's plan for Colored and Indian participation in the national government. Six members of parliament who voted against Botha in the caucus meeting last week recanted and remain in the party. Treurnicht and another Botha opponent on Tuesday resigned from the cabinet. [REDACTED]

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Comment: Although Botha's personal triumph has prevented the rightwing revolt from spreading, it has resulted in the largest split in a ruling party in over 40 years. The ease of Botha's victory probably understates the extent of rightwing sentiment throughout the National Party. [REDACTED]

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